18 July 1967

Annual Report to the President's
Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board for FY 1967

E. Intelligence Collection

25X1C

[redacted]

25X1C

The Interagency Map Procurement Program [redacted]

25X1C [redacted] resulted in the collection of approximately 93,000 maps and 15,000 related publications during FY 1967. [redacted]

SECRET

25X1C

[redacted]

25X1C [redacted]

resulted in the most significant collection of Chicom topographic maps and hydrographic charts since World War II. These included 7 topographic map sheets at the scale of 1:50,000 and 50 hydrographic charts at various scales. The 7 topographic maps and two of the hydrographic charts were dated 1962 and are on the new Peking 1954 Coordinate System (geodetic datum). They are also compiled according to Soviet specifications. An evaluation of selected positions, 25X1B

[redacted]

The recent collection of nine topographic map sheets at the scale of 1:200,000 on northern Laos and a small portion of Communist China (Yunnan Province) provides the latest coverage since World War II, of this area. These sheets are compiled according to Russian/Chinese Communist specifications and are in both Chinese and Vietnamese language.

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The [redacted]

25X1C4a [redacted] Coordinator for Maps and Publications in the Department of State, initiated a letter to the mayors of the 130 major cities in the US, warning them of an attempt by the Hungarian Government to obtain large scale city plans of the US. Dr. Sandor Radó, Director of the Hungarian State Office of Geodesy and Cartography, and a former Soviet spy, wrote letters to several large cities asking for US city maps for a proposed exhibit in Budapest. It is believed that the effort by the Hungarians is on behalf of the USSR as part of a significant effort to collect US maps. Other indicators are recent orders received by USGS from a Canadian book store (identified [redacted] as a Communist front) to obtain large scale topographic coverage on New England, an attempt by the Soviets to buy US hydrographic charts and a request by a French book firm to obtain all available large scale topographic coverage for North Dakota, an area where there are two ICBM launch complexes.

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G. Intelligence Production

3. National Intelligence Surveys

The NIS Program combined a sustained output of published NIS, reaching 99% of the production commitment for the year, with significant NIS Committee action designed to keep pace with changing user requirement and effect better coverage and more efficient processing.

In response to a requirement for broader dissemination of basic NIS weather and climate coverage, production was begun on a revised presentation of such analysis and data in a new unit to be distributed for Official Use Only; the meteorological organization and facilities information will be issued as classified supplements. The DIA assumed responsibility for the production of an expanded NIS unit on Health and Sanitation on Free World areas and suspended publication of its own departmental publication covering the same subject. The former unit on Fuels and Power is now published in two separate sections to permit more flexible scheduling in that the production of each self-contained unit will depend upon its own significance to an area.

In addition, the NIS Standard Instructions were completely revised for the first time since 1957. The Instructions are issued in implementation of NSCID No. 3 and contain a listing of NIS areas, outline guides reflecting basic intelligence requirements, allocations of production responsibility, and instructions for the preparation and processing of this intelligence.

The printing of the NIS in the EPIC system (Electronic Printing for Intelligence Composition) is now underway. It is designed to do page composition by photo-composing from computer-prepared tape. With the typing of original manuscripts on tape, now being encouraged and facilitated, further substantial savings in time and money will be effected.

A Planning Paper, submitted by the NIS Committee and forecasting production for FY 1968 and FY 1969, was approved by USIB in March 1967. The forecast reflected the continued emphasis on coverage of Africa and Latin America. With initial coverage of the developing areas nearing completion, it will be possible to maintain balanced world coverage, with appropriate attention to priority areas, which experience has shown to be the prudent course for basic intelligence to follow.

The pattern of priorities also reflected the USIB view that the Program should emphasize General Survey production with selective supplementary coverage determined by the significance with which that topic applies to a particular area. In furtherance of this objective, an NIS Production Priority List has been developed, and is now being extended to reflect interagency criteria, as a guide to future scheduling.

6. Intelligence Production

a. Geographic and Geodetic Intelligence

25X1C [redacted] map program to provide definitive 1:250,000 coverage of the USSR and Communist China, intelligence research was completed for 145 sheets on the USSR and for 38 sheets on China. To date, 55% of the USSR is covered by published maps in this series; for China, published coverage is now available for 11 priority areas. Nearly completed is the effort to

convert to the SECRET level (and simultaneously to update) sheets that were formerly available only at the TOP SECRET CODEWORD level; this permits dissemination to a broader range of intelligence users. Adjusted plans for the intelligence map program, altered by the essential diversion of Army Map Service production capabilities to meet priority Vietnam requirements, now call for completed coverage of both the USSR and Communist China in FY 1971.

Major effort was devoted to research on geographic aspects of military-scientific intelligence problems. A number of studies and special maps analyzed locational and environmental factors that influence the design of technical equipment and use of human resources in intelligence efforts targeted against Soviet and Chinese nuclear and special weapons activities. Terrain analyses designed to help define the role of the Tallinn missile sites in the Soviet defense system were begun. A preliminary area analysis intended to anticipate possible Chinese Communist MRBM deployment sites was completed. Computations on coverage of the Soviet and Chinese rail networks were prepared to assist in surveillance of missile deployment activities. Analysis was undertaken of evidence which suggests the possibility that the Soviets may be developing a southward-launched attack capability against the US via the southern hemisphere, using

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Area analysis in support of clandestine operations planning again required a major research effort. Publications in the Handbook for Special Operations series were completed for four countries, and work continues on others in this series. Additional priority evasion and survival studies were completed.

Intelligence problems associated with the Vietnam conflict again stimulated requirements for a broad variety of area analysis tasks, concerned especially with geographic characteristics of infiltration and logistic supply routes. Major research was also completed on geographic factors of concern to US security and policy interest in the Arab-Israeli conflict, in areas of existing or incipient insurgency in Latin America and Africa, in the Gibraltar dispute, and in areas of Sino-Soviet tensions. Reports were prepared on the extent and significance of areas closed to foreign travellers in the USSR and Eastern Europe, and a special analysis treated the Soviet action in opening the Northern Sea Route to foreign shipping.

Intelligence support was provided to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in connection with the planning and completion of the second US inspection of foreign scientific stations in Antarctica. Soviet plans for the expansion of scientific research into Western Antarctica was the subject of a special report for the Interagency Policy Advisory Group on Antarctica.

Research of data in support of map compilation on Communist China, cartographic support of the Vietnam War, and the graphic

requirements of expanding scientific and technical research activities received the greatest attention in FY 1967. Special efforts were directed to overcoming the map intelligence gaps on Communist China by the production of substantive thematic and base maps, the initiation of production of an intelligence map folio on the country, and an expanded effort on basic cartographic research. A map folio of the provinces of South Vietnam, an Indochina Wall Map, and a detailed map of the Demilitarized Zone between North and South Vietnam were welcome additions to the Intelligence Community reservoir of map information. An expanded ADP effort increased the capability of providing special map projections for detection and tracking of outer space satellites and reconnaissance vehicles.

The adaptation of automatic data processing equipment to cartographic production continued to expand in FY 1967. Programming of special projections, with the accompanying capability of producing definitive maps by computer driven data plotters, increased to cover the full range of geographic projections needed for general map production. An electronic digitizing device, the first in the U.S. Government, was acquired and put into use upgrading the World Data Bank of cartographic information. Substantially increased effort was devoted to the production of visual displays of data plots of missile earth traces of foreign ICBM's, geographic locations of foreign surface-to-air missile sites and other data, and a variety of other items in support of scientific research activities.

During the year, 34,331 new maps were cataloged and related bibliographic data was accumulated in machinable form. Data for 90,000 items is now stored in machinable form and a program is in preparation for computer input. This will make possible the production of specialized area and subject bibliographies, and listings of maps for use in collection programs in support of reference and procurement functions.

M. Deficiencies

Major deficiencies in basic environmental information continue to exist for extensive areas of the earth, especially in remote areas of the less developed nations, where political instability is a cause for concern. Through the use of scientific and technical collection facilities, prospects for amelioration of the information deficiencies concerning the physical environment are somewhat better than for improvement of cultural environmental information, which is largely dependent on human field research. A US-sponsored earth resource survey program employing a variety of satellite-borne sensors, expected to become operational sometime after 1970, will result in significant improvement of basic information. Within the necessary constraints of security controls, assistance is being given to scientific and academic efforts in the development of unclassified resource survey programs.